

ABSTRACT

BACKGROUND:

Congenital heart disease plays major role in negative outcome of babies born to diabetic mothers. This complication can be prevented by appropriate antenatal care of diabetic mother to sustain glycemic control and fetal echocardiography to diagnose structural malformation.

AIM :

The aim of the study is to know the incidence of congenital heart disease in IDM and to compare the type of heart lesion with regard to maternal diabetic type, treatment, diabetic control.

METHODS:

This was a prospective observational study conducted at Tirunelveli medical college hospital during April 2017 to March 2018. Parameters were recorded in predesigned proforma and analysed by SPSS software version 21.0.

RESULTS:

Out of 100 babies studied, 83 and 17 were born to gestational and pregestational diabetic mother respectively. 28% babies had CHD , of which 23% acyanotic CHD and 5% cyanotic CHD. 11 (68.7%) babies of pregestational diabetic mothers had acyanotic CHD and 5(31.3 %) had CCHD. 12 babies of GDM mother had acyanotic CHD. With regard to maternal treatment 8(12%) babies , 7 (33%)babies, 13 babies whose mothers were on meal plan, oral hypoglycemic agents, insulin had CHD respectively. Of all babies whose mothers on insulin 8(61.3%) had ACHD , 5 (38%)had CHD. With regard to glycemic control 28.5% had ACHD and 71.42% had CCHD mother of poor glycemic control.

CONCLUSION:

Babies born to pregestational diabetic mothers had complex cyanotic heart diseases than GDM. Babies whose mother had poor glycemic control had more incidence of CHD.